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SCRIPTS

IN AND AROUND INDIA

Compiled by

V. KANNAIYAN, B.A.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM BULLETIN
MADRAS

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Compiled by
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राजकीय संग्रहालय, लखनऊ
क्रमसंख्या 793
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Introduction

AS THERE are hundreds of languages in India, so also there are quite a large number of scripts used to express these languages. It is a fascinating study to probe into the origins of all the various modern scripts that are in vogue in different parts of the country. According to the scholars of Indian Epigraphy (the science of inscriptions) and of Palæography (the science of deciphering various scripts) only one script is said to have been prevalent throughout India in ancient times from which all the modern scripts have been derived. This ancient script called by the scholars as Brahmi has been the one used in the edicts of Asoka found all over India, except in the North-Western Frontier Province of undivided India. Though the script of these edicts has been said to be the earliest specimen of its kind, recent researches of some scholars have suggested its derivation from a still older script. Specimens of writing in this older script are said to be those inscriptions engraved in the caverns of the hills in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of the Madras State. This older Tamilian script is simple in form and has one or two additional features not found in the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts. All the scripts compiled in this book except Urdu are said to have been developed out of the above one script.

Tradition has it that the famous sage Agastya, who wrote the first grammar book for Tamil which was called Agattiyam, after his name, lived in the southernmost part of the hills of these Tamil districts. The sage could write this grammar only after having been instructed into it by Lord Siva himself through the sounds produced from the drum held by the Lord at the time of the cosmic dance which He performed at Chidambaram, (Madras State) which is said to be the centre of the Universe.

The story of Agastya is interesting. At the time of the marriage of Lord Siva with Parvati in Kailasa, all the celestial beings gathered there. Unable to bear the weight of this assembly, the earth began to tilt to the North. Seeing this, Lord Siva immediately ordered Agastya, (of the size of the thumb of a man only), to go to the South to keep the balance of the country.

On arrival in the southernmost part of India with his royal disciples, Agastya stayed at the Podiyil hills in Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli area (Madras State) and is said to have arranged for convoking a Sangam for the development of Tamil. It is well known that there were three Tamil Sangams, called the First, the Middle and the Last, at three different Capitals of the ancient Pandyan Kingdom. It is said that the First Sangam was presided over by Lord Siva Himself and it included Muruga, Agastya and other poets. It lasted for some centuries. Afterwards was established the Middle Sangam at which also Agastya played a prominent part. Amongst the other poets of this Sangam was Tolkappiyar, the disciple of Agastiar, the author of the famous Tamil grammar called Tolkappiyam. According to some scholars, the Middle Sangam was the first one and was established by Agastya and the so-called First Sangam was only legendary. The reason advanced for this hypothesis is that the sage in all his humility and in keeping with the traditions of the land, did not want to arrogate to himself the reputation of having established this unique institution of scholars and poets and he, therefore, set afloat the idea of the existence of an earlier Sangam presided over by Lord Siva Himself, who is reputed to have been the President of the Sabha (Sangam) under the names of Sabhapati, Sabhanayaka and Sabhesan. Whatever be the truth of this, the one fact that stands out prominently is the great antiquity of Tamil.

Significantly enough, it is the parts of Podiyil hill in the Pandyan country which was the abode of Agastya that contain today the most ancient inscriptions of South India, written in a script, which we may call the "Tamil Nad Cave Script." The characters of the above script answer well their descriptions by Tolkappiyar in his grammar. Such descriptions of letters of the alphabet are rarely met with in grammar books of other languages of India including Sanskrit. To understand the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind that the language is one thing and the script is another. It may also be mentioned here, that the language of the cave inscriptions is Tamil and it satisfies the model found in the Tolkappiyam.

When these inscriptions are compared with the Asokan edicts, (though Asoka, in the 3rd century B.C., adopted Pali language) the script employed by Asoka seems to be but a sophisticated variety of the "Tamil Nad Cave Script".

The next stage in the study of the scripts is marked by the inscriptions on potsherds found at Arikamedu near Pondicherry which was until recently under French rule. A comparison of the script employed by the potter here to write down his name on the pots he made, with the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" is interesting and revealing. Except for very slight changes, the script remains the same. The script on the mud pots which are dated to about the 1st century A.D., seems to be only a slightly developed common man's script, showing thus the evolution of the "Pondicherry-Arikamedu-Pot Script" from the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" and the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts.

From the above, it may be concluded that the oldest alphabetical script available in India is found in South India ("Tamil Nad Cave Script") and the language expressed through it is Tamil. This Tamil Script was borrowed and adopted by Asoka (Brahmi Script) in the third century B.C., and this was used by the common man like the potter in the 1st century A.D. (Pondicherry-Arikamedu Pot Script).

Incidentally, the fact that Asoka borrowed the script from the Tamils seems to indicate the existence of a highly developed culture and religion; and this in turn perhaps accounts for his failure to conquer Tamil Nad, though early in his reign he conquered Mysore.

Asoka does not also seem to have sent his missionaries into Tamil Nad. His son and daughter took ship to Ceylon at the mouth of River Krishna without touching Tamil Nad. Asoka seems to have respected the Tamil culture with its developed script. It may be possible that many Tamil scholars, artists and artisans were under the employ of the Emperor. Perhaps, in Tamil Nad at that time, there was a highly developed religion under the influence of a great sage and possibly most popular and powerful kings were there.

Alexander did not conquer the Tamils, and Asoka did not conquer them, nor even Aurangazeb.

The Nawab of Carnatic, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French with their reported hostility for the Hindu religion were not allowed to penetrate into the Tamil country. The guerilla army of Maravars (under the Rajah of Ramanathapuram) and the regiments of dogs (of the Pudukottai King) with their resounding chains (Rajapalayam dogs), which were shattering all the powerful Muslim cavalries and menacing their night camps, were a nightmare to these European and Muslim armies. To the Tamils goes the credit of maintaining the Hindu religion, culture and philosophy in the form of religio-artistic works in terracottas, wood, sudhai (brick and mortar), granites and bronzes, of course with evolutionary intake.

To indicate the importance of Brahmi Script which was in use all over India in very early times, it has been given the first place in this booklet.

Subsequent to the Middle Sangam, there was established at Madurai the Last and third Sangam which was patronised by the members of the three ancient royal dynasties, namely, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas. This Sangam too lasted only for a few centuries. But the royal dynasties continued to rule in their respective regions during the subsequent periods also. A study of the various inscriptions of these periods leads one to the irresistible conclusion that though the three royal dynasties adopted Tamil as their language, they seem to have adopted each a different script, perhaps to indicate their individuality. It may also be due to the healthy rivalry and mutual emulation that prevailed amongst them. The Cheras seem to have used a cursive variety of the Tamil-Brahmi script called the Vatteluttu (rounded script). The Pandyas seem to have adopted the Koleluttu (script of straight lines). And the Cholas seem to have made use of a script which was a mixture of characters from both the Vatteluttu and the Koleluttu. Perhaps the modern Tamil script is derived from the ancient Chola script. For want of space, these scripts have not been given here.

The Tamil genius does not seem to have been content with the adoption of the three scripts for one language (Tamil) on the regional basis. For philosophical and religious discourses, in the three kingdoms put together, the scholars seem to have adopted a form of script called the Tamil-Grantha (religious) script. In this script, provision has been made for aspirated sounds also as found in the Asokan edicts, the language of which is Pali a dialect of Prakrit. It may be of interest to note that 10 to 15 per cent of the words of Pali and Prakrit languages are Tamil words. At any rate 10 to 15 per cent of the words are common to Pali, Prakrit and Tamil. This Grantha script has been profusely adopted by the Tamil-Sanskrit scholars to reproduce the Sanskrit texts. But for those Tamil-Sanskrit scholars a good portion of the Sanskrit texts produced in Tamil Nad would have been lost and the world would have been the poorer for this. It is reported that hundreds of ancient manuscripts in this script are locked up in the Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, the reputed abode of Hindu Gods. These manuscripts may contain some of the Tamil and Sanskrit Texts which are lost to us.

The development of the Tamil script did not stop there. For inscribing documents and treaties on copper-plates and stone, a slightly different form of script was adopted. This script reached its perfection during the time of Rajaraja Chola the great, and Rajendra Chola the imperious (10th and 11th century A.D.). To make easy the study of the documents, etc. of these periods, the inscriptional script of Rajaraja I's time is given in this booklet.

The most interesting feature of the Tamil script is perhaps its philosophical concept. Unlike the other scripts, the Tamil script has eighteen consonants called *meyyeluttus* (body-letters or matter-letters, *mey* in Tamil meaning body or matter), and there are twelve vowels. These vowels are called *uyireluttus* (soul-letters or spirit-letters, *uyir* in Tamil meaning soul or spirit). Ordinarily, the meyyeluttus by themselves cannot be articulated without the combination of the uyireluttus. This immediately brings to one's mind one of the highest philosophical concepts of Hinduism that human body cannot function without the soul; nor the matter will move without being actuated by the spirit. Thus it is clear that the genius of the Tamils attempted to teach highest philosophy to young children even from the time when they were taught the alphabet of the language. This system of introducing philosophical ideas in scripts is not seen in any other language and it is therefore unique to the Tamil language. The eighteen matter or body letters are classified as (1) hard sound letters, (2) soft sound letters and (3) medium sound letters, there being six letters in each group. The consonants of the Tamil script are as follows:

க் ங் ச் ஞ் ட் ண் த் ந் ப்
ம் ய் ர் ல் வ் ழ் ள் ற் ன்

Then comes the Devanagari script. It is employed for writing Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. It is not known wherefrom the script actually originated. Inscriptional evidence for this script is available only from about 400 A.D. The earliest date that can be assigned for its development may be tentatively fixed at second century A.D. The Maharashtrians use it along with the people of Uttar Pradesh. Banaras, a place noted for Sanskrit learning, is in Uttar Pradesh and the Devanagari script might have originated somewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The name, Devanagaram, if taken to represent Kasi (Banaras), then the origin of the script may be attributed to that place and to the Vedic University of that place. The Maharashtrians might have copied it as they might have owed allegiance to a theocratical head at Kasi. This script is also included here.

The theory about the origin of the Devanagari script about the second century A.D. raises the question as to how the Sanskrit literature was preserved until Devanagari script was adopted as its vehicle. Perhaps these were preserved upto 2nd century A.D. as Srutis and Smritis (that which is heard and remembered) alone by the four Vedic Universities with their innumerable branches (Sakhas). South India also seems to have experienced considerable changes during the second century A.D.

Somewhere about 200 A.D., the Chola king Kari-Kala the Irrigation Expert, seems to have brought all the kingdoms on the east coast upto Himalayas under his overlordship, entered into some form of marital alliance with the Kings of Banaras and Nepal and accepted and owed allegiance to the theocratical head at Banaras. In all probability all the Kasi-Visvanatha-Visalakshi temples in Tamil Nad owe their origin to this king. There is a samadhi (burial spot) under worship as a temple at Tiruvidai-Maruthoor (Tanjore District, Madras State), which is said to be the samadhi of the daughter of king of Banaras who married a Chola king and later on became a saint. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sri Rama the incarnation of Vishnu is said to be among the earliest persons to build structural temples in Tamil Nad and he is said to have installed in the temple built by him two lingas called Visva lingam and Rama lingam, the former presented by Hanuman and the latter by Sita Devi. The said temple is at Ramesvaram (Ramanathapuram District, Madras State). Appar the Tamil saint of 6-7th century who sang in praise of this temple, asserts that the temple was built by Rama the incarnation of Vishnu. This clearly shows that

[SEVEN

English	Sequence of Sound	Urdu
A	Alif	ا
A	Alif madd	آ
B	Be'	ب
P	Pe'	پ
T	Te'	ت
T	Ṭe'	ٹ
S	Se'	ث
J	Jīm	ج
CH	Che'	چ
H	He'	ح
KH	Khe'	خ
D	Dāl	د
D	Ḍāl	ڈ
Z	Zāl	ذ
R	Re'	ر
R	Ṛe'	ڑ
Z	Ze'	ز
ZH	Zhe'	ژ
S	Sīn	س
SH	Shīn	ش
S	Suād	ص
Z	Zuād	ض
T	Toé	ط
Z	Zoé	ظ
A	'Ain	ع
GH	Ghain	غ
F	Fe'	ف
Q	Qāf	ق
K	Kāf	ک
G	Gāf	گ
L	Lām	ل
M	Mīm	م
N	Nūn	ن
OUVW	Wāo	و
H	Hé	ہ
*	Hamza	ء
I	Yé	ی
E	ye'	ے

the temple building activity in Tamil Nad is a very ancient practice and this was followed up by Karikala.

The Kannada, Telugu, Oriya and Sinhalese are scripts which are characterised by cursive forms akin to the ancient Tamil Vatteluttu. They are also reproduced here. The modern Malayalam script represents only an attempted simplification of the ancient Tamil-Grantha script. Besides these, the scripts like Bengali and Urdu are also reproduced here in their modern forms.

Urdu is a dialect of Hindi which has descended from Saurasenic Prakrit; but has adopted Persian script and has profusely borrowed Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The word Urdu is a Turkish word meaning 'Camp' and as it developed as a camp language of the Muslim conquerors in and around Delhi it seems to have adopted the above name. Urdu may be considered as one of the elegant languages of India. The sequence of phonetical sound and method of writing of this are different from all other Indian languages, and it adopts Persian script as may be seen from the Table on page eight.

With the help of the booklet it is possible to read by oneself original writings belonging to the Asokan and the early Chola periods as well as the books written in various regional languages during recent times. The author is of the humble opinion that with the ushering in of Independence there is the vital necessity to close up the ranks of the people inhabiting the various regions of India. These people are no doubt united in their thought, culture and philosophy. But their languages differ and the vehicles through which the languages are expressed are bewildering in their variety. In order to develop mutual understanding amongst the people, it is of prime necessity to understand the various languages and respect the same. A study of the languages requires familiarity with the various scripts. This booklet has its main objective the popularisation of the scripts. The labours of the author will be considered to have been amply rewarded if this booklet serves at least to a small extent the cause for which it is intended.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the kind and ready help that I received from Sri P. R. Srinivasan, Curator, Archæological Section, Government Museum, Madras, and Sri K. Govinda Menon, Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, along with his staff, in the completion of this work.

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18—11—58

V. KANNAIYAN.

SCRIPTS

IN AND AROUND INDIA

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi	Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
a (a in arrest)	𑀅	𑌅	அ	அ	అ	ಅ	അ	अ	𑆃	ਅ	અ	অ	অ	ଅ	ا	අ	အ
á (a in army)	𑀆	𑌆	ஆ	ஆ	ఆ	ಆ	ആ	आ	𑆄		આ	আ	আ	ଆ	آ	ආ	အာ
i (i in india)	𑀇	𑌇	இ	இ	ఇ	ಇ	ഇ	इ	𑆅	ਇ	ઇ	ই	ই	ଇ		ඉ	အိ
í (i in chief)		𑌈	ஈ	ஈ	ఈ	ಈ	ഈ	ई	𑆆		ઈ	ঈ	ঈ	ଈ	ی	ඊ	အီ
u (u in full)	𑀉	𑌉	உ	உ	ఉ	ಉ	ഉ	उ	𑆇	ਉ	ઉ	উ	উ	ଉ		උ	အု
ú (u in suit)		𑌊	ஊ	ஊ	ఊ	ಊ	ഊ	ऊ	𑆈		ઊ	ঊ	ঊ	ଊ		ඌ	အူး
ru (ru in rupee)		𑌋			ఋ	ಋ	ഋ	ऋ	𑆉		ઋ	ঋ	ঋ	ଋ			ၒ
ŕu (ru in rule)		𑍠			ౠ	ೠ	ൠ	ॠ	𑆊		ૠ	ৠ	ৠ	ୠ			ၓ
lu (lu in taluk)		𑌌			ఌ	ಌ	ഌ	ऌ	𑆋			ঌ	ঌ	ଌ			ၔ
ĺu (lu in lunatic)		𑍡			ౡ	ೡ	ൡ	ॡ	𑆌			ৡ	ৡ	ୡ			ၕ
e (e in echo)			எ	எ	ఎ	ಎ	എ		𑆍						ے	එ	ဧ
é (e in elagiri)		𑌏		ஏ	ఏ	ಏ	ഏ	ए			એ	এ	এ	ଏ		ඒ	အဲ
ai (ai in mail)		𑌐	ஐ	ஐ	ఐ	ಐ	ഐ	ऐ	𑆎		ઐ	ঐ	ঐ	ଐ		ඓ	အော
o (o in obey)			ஒ	ஒ	ఒ	ಒ	ഒ		𑆏						و	ඔ	အို
ó (o in old)		𑌓		ஓ	ఓ	ಓ	ഓ	ओ		ਓ	ઓ	ও	ও	ଓ		ඕ	အို
au (au in aurangabad)		𑌔		ஔ	ఔ	ಔ	ഔ	औ	𑆐		ઔ	ঔ	ঔ	ଔ		ඖ	အေား
am (am in ambassador)		𑌅𑌂			అం	ಅಂ	അം	अं	𑆃𑆁		અં	অং	অং	ଅଂ		අං	အမ်
aha (aha in allahabad)		𑌅𑌃		ஃ	అః	ಅಃ	അഃ	अः	𑆃𑆂	ਅਃ	અઃ	অঃ	অঃ	ଅଃ		අඃ	အဟ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi	Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
ka (ka in kalendar)	𑀓	𑌕	க	க	క	ಕ	ക	क	𑆑	ਕ	ક	ক	ক	କ	ک	ක	က
kha (kha in khaddar)	𑀔	𑌖			ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	ख	𑆒	ਖ	ખ	খ	খ	ଖ	خ	ඛ	ခ
ga (ga in gaya)	𑀕	𑌗			గ	ಗ	ഗ	ग	𑆓	ਗ	ગ	গ	গ	ଗ	گ	ග	ဂ
gha (gha in ghaut)	𑀖	𑌘			ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ	𑆔	ਘ	ઘ	ঘ	ঘ	ଘ	غ	ඝ	ဃ
ña (nga in bengal)	𑀗	𑌙	ங	ங	ఙ	ಙ	ങ	ङ	𑆕	ਙ	ઙ	ঙ	ঙ	ଙ		ඞ	င
cha (cha in chalk)	𑀘	𑌚	ச	ச	చ	ಚ	ച	च	𑆖	ਚ	ચ	চ	চ	ଚ	چ	ච	စ
chha (cha in chance)	𑀙	𑌛			ఛ	ಛ	ഛ	छ	𑆗	ਛ	છ	ছ	ছ	ଛ		ඡ	ဆ
ja (ja in jamna)	𑀚	𑌜			జ	ಜ	ജ	ज	𑆘	ਜ	જ	জ	জ	ଜ	ج	ජ	ဇ
jha (jha in jhanda)		𑌝			ఝ	ಝ	ഝ	झ	𑆙	ਝ	ઝ	ঝ	ঝ	ଝ		ඣ	ဈ
ṅa (nya in banyan)	𑀜	𑌞	ஞ	ஞ	ఞ	ಞ	ഞ	ञ	𑆚	ਞ	ઞ	ঞ	ঞ	ଞ		ඤ	ည
ṭa (ta in tank)	𑀝	𑌟	ட	ட	ట	ಟ	ട	ट	𑆛	ਟ	ટ	ট	ট	ଟ	ط	ට	ဋ
ṭha (tha in thana)	𑀞	𑌠			ఠ	ಠ	ഠ	ठ	𑆜	ਠ	ઠ	ঠ	ঠ	ଠ		ඨ	ဌ
ḍa (da in dark)	𑀟	𑌡			డ	ಡ	ഡ	ड	𑆝	ਡ	ડ	ড	ড	ଡ	د	ඩ	ဍ
ḍha (dha in dharwar)	𑀠	𑌢			ఢ	ಢ	ഢ	ढ	𑆞	ਢ	ઢ	ঢ	ঢ	ଢ	ڈ	ඪ	ဎ
ṇa (na in krishna)	𑀡	𑌣	ண	ண	ణ	ಣ	ണ	ण	𑆟	ਣ	ણ	ণ	ণ	ଣ	ن	ණ	ဏ
ta (ta in tapal)	𑀢	𑌤	த	த	త	ತ	ത	त	𑆠	ਤ	ત	ত	ত	ତ	ت	ත	တ
tha (tha in thanks)	𑀣	𑌥			థ	ಥ	ഥ	थ	𑆡	ਥ	થ	থ	থ	ଥ		ථ	ထ
da (da in darbar)	𑀤	𑌦			ద	ದ	ദ	द	𑆢	ਦ	દ	দ	দ	ଦ		ද	ဒ
dha (dha in buddha)	𑀥	𑌧			ధ	ಧ	ധ	ध	𑆣	ਧ	ધ	ধ	ধ	ଧ		ධ	ဓ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na (na in natural)	𑀦	𑌨	ந	ந	న	ನ	ന	न
pa (pa in parcel)	𑀧	𑌪	ப	ப	ప	ಪ	പ	प
pha (pha in pharmacy)	𑀨	𑌫			ఫ	ಫ	ഫ	फ
ba (ba in bazaar)	𑀩	𑌬			బ	ಬ	ബ	ब
bha (bha in bhagalpur)	𑀪	𑌭			భ	ಭ	ഭ	भ
ma (ma in magistrate)	𑀫	𑌮	ம	ம	మ	ಮ	മ	म
ya (ya in yard)	𑀬	𑌯	ய	ய	య	ಯ	യ	य
ra (ra in rangoon)	𑀭	𑌰	ர	ர	ర	ರ	ര	र
la (la in lamp)	𑀮	𑌲	ல	ல	ల	ಲ	ല	ल
va (va in vakil)	𑀯	𑌵	வ	வ	వ	ವ	വ	व
zha (zha in pleasure)	𑀵		ழ	ழ			ഴ	
śa (sa in vassal)	𑀰	𑌶			శ	ಶ	ശ	श
sha (sha in shadow)	𑀱	𑌷			ష	ಷ	ഷ	ष
sa (sa in salt)	𑀲	𑌸			స	ಸ	സ	स
ha (ha in harbour)	𑀳	𑌹			హ	ಹ	ഹ	ह
ḷa (la in glass)	𑀴	𑌳	ள	ள	ళ	ಳ	ള	
ra (ra in irrelevant)	𑀶		ற	ற	ఱ		റ	
	𑀷		ன	ன				

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
𑆤	ਨ	ન	ন	ন	ନ	ن	න	န
𑆥	ਪ	પ	প	প	ପ	پ	ප	ပ
𑆦	ਫ	ફ	ফ	ফ	ଫ		ඵ	ဖ
𑆧	ਬ	બ	ব	ব	ବ	ب	බ	ဗ
𑆨	ਭ	ભ	ভ	ভ	ଭ		භ	ဘ
𑆩	ਮ	મ	ম	ম	ମ	م	ම	မ
𑆪	ਯ	ય	য	য	ଯ		ය	ယ
𑆫	ਰ	ર	ৰ	র	ର	ر	ර	ရ
𑆬	ਲ	લ	ল	ল	ଲ	ل	ල	လ
𑆮	ਵ	વ			ଵ	و	ව	ဝ
							ළ	
𑆯	ਸ਼	શ	শ	শ	ଶ	ش	ශ	
𑆰		ષ	ষ	ষ	ଷ	ش	ෂ	
𑆱	ਸ	સ	স	স	ସ	ض	ස	
𑆲	ਹ	હ	হ	হ	ହ	ح	හ	ဟ
		ળ			ଳ			ဠ
					ଡ଼	ڑ		

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka	𑀓	𑌕	𑀓	க	క	ಕ	ക	क
ká	𑀓𑀸	𑌕𑌾	𑀓𑀸	கா	కా	ಕಾ	കാ	का
ki	𑀓𑀺	𑌕𑌿	𑀓𑀺	கி	కి	ಕಿ	കി	कि
kí	𑀓𑀻	𑌕𑍀		கீ	కీ	ಕೀ	കീ	की
ku	𑀓𑀼	𑌕𑍁	𑀓𑀼	கு	కు	ಕು	കു	कु
kú	𑀓𑀽	𑌕𑍂	𑀓𑀽	கூ	కూ	ಕೂ	കൂ	कू
kṛi		𑌕𑍃			కృ	ಕೃ	കൃ	कृ
kṛí	𑀓𑀿	𑌕𑍄			కౄ		കൄ	कॄ
ke			𑀓𑁂	கெ	కె	ಕೆ	കെ	
ké	𑀓𑁂	𑌕𑍇		கே	కే	ಕೇ	കേ	के
kai	𑀓𑁃	𑌕𑍈	𑀓𑁃	கை	కై	ಕೈ	കൈ	कै
ko			𑀓𑁄	கொ	కొ	ಕೊ	കൊ	
kó	𑀓𑁄	𑌕𑍋		கோ	కో	ಕೋ	കോ	को
kau	𑀓𑁅	𑌕𑍌		கௌ	కౌ	ಕೌ	കൌ	कौ
kaṃ	𑀓𑀁	𑌕𑌂			కం	ಕಂ	കം	कं
kaḥ	𑀓𑀂	𑌕𑌃			కః	ಕಃ	കഃ	कः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tami!	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
kha	𑀔	𑌖			ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	ख
khá	𑀔𑀸	𑌖𑌾			ఖా	ಖಾ	ഖാ	खा
khi	𑀔𑀺	𑌖𑌿			ఖి	ಖಿ	ഖി	खि
khí	𑀔𑀻	𑌖𑍀			ఖీ	ಖೀ	ഖീ	खी
khu	𑀔𑀼	𑌖𑍁			ఖు	ಖು	ഖു	खु
khú	𑀔𑀽	𑌖𑍂			ఖూ	ಖೂ	ഖൂ	खू
khṛi		𑌖𑍃			ఖృ	ಖೃ	ഖൃ	खृ
khṛí	𑀔𑀿	𑌖𑍄			ఖౄ		ഖൄ	खॄ
khe					ఖె	ಖೆ	ഖെ	
khé	𑀔𑁂	𑌖𑍇			ఖే	ಖೇ	ഖേ	खे
khai	𑀔𑁃	𑌖𑍈			ఖై	ಖೈ	ഖൈ	खै
kho					ఖొ	ಖೊ	ഖൊ	
khó	𑀔𑁄	𑌖𑍋			ఖో	ಖೋ	ഖോ	खो
khau	𑀔𑁅	𑌖𑍌			ఖౌ	ಖೌ	ഖൌ	खौ
khaṃ	𑀔𑀁	𑌖𑌂			ఖం	ಖಂ	ഖം	खं
khaḥ	𑀔𑀂	𑌖𑌃			ఖః	ಖಃ	ഖഃ	खः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ga	𑀕	𑌗			గ	ಗ	ഗ	ग
gá	𑀕𑀸	𑌗𑌾			గా	ಗಾ	ഗാ	गा
gi	𑀕𑀺	𑌗𑌿			గి	ಗಿ	ഗി	गि
gí	𑀕𑀻	𑌗𑍀			గీ	ಗೀ	ഗീ	गी
gu	𑀕𑀼	𑌗𑍁			గు	ಗು	ഗു	गु
gú	𑀕𑀽	𑌗𑍂			గూ	ಗೂ	ഗൂ	गू
gṛi		𑌗𑍃			గృ	ಗೃ	ഗൃ	गृ
gṛí	𑀕𑀿	𑌗𑍄			గౄ		ഗൄ	गॄ
ge					గె	ಗೆ	ഗെ	
gé	𑀕𑁂	𑌗𑍇			గే	ಗೇ	ഗേ	गे
gai	𑀕𑁃	𑌗𑍈			గై	ಗೈ	ഗൈ	गै
go					గొ	ಗೊ	ഗൊ	
gó	𑀕𑁄	𑌗𑍋			గో	ಗೋ	ഗോ	गो
gau	𑀕𑁅	𑌗𑍌			గౌ	ಗೌ	ഗൌ	गौ
gaṃ	𑀕𑀁	𑌗𑌂			గం	ಗಂ	ഗം	गं
gaḥ	𑀕𑀂	𑌗𑌃			గః	ಗಃ	ഗഃ	गः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
gha	𑀖	𑌘			ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ
ghá	𑀖𑀸	𑌘𑌾			ఘా	ಘಾ	ഘാ	घा
ghi	𑀖𑀺	𑌘𑌿			ఘి	ಘಿ	ഘി	घि
ghí	𑀖𑀻	𑌘𑍀			ఘీ	ಘೀ	ഘീ	घी
ghu	𑀖𑀼	𑌘𑍁			ఘు	ಘು	ഘു	घु
ghú	𑀖𑀽	𑌘𑍂			ఘూ	ಘೂ	ഘൂ	घू
ghṛi		𑌘𑍃			ఘృ	ಘೃ	ഘൃ	घृ
ghṛí	𑀖𑀿	𑌘𑍄			ఘౄ		ഘൄ	घॄ
ghe					ఘె	ಘೆ	ഘെ	
ghé	𑀖𑁂	𑌘𑍇			ఘే	ಘೇ	ഘേ	घे
ghai	𑀖𑁃	𑌘𑍈			ఘై	ಘೈ	ഘൈ	घै
gho					ఘొ	ಘೊ	ഘൊ	
ghó	𑀖𑁄	𑌘𑍋			ఘో	ಘೋ	ഘോ	घो
ghau	𑀖𑁅	𑌘𑍌			ఘౌ	ಘೌ	ഘൌ	घौ
ghaṃ	𑀖𑀁	𑌘𑌂			ఘం	ಘಂ	ഘം	घं
ghaḥ	𑀖𑀂	𑌘𑌃			ఘః	ಘಃ	ഘഃ	घः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ña	𑀜	𑌞	[illegible]	ஞ	ఞ	ಞ	ഞ	ञ
ñá	𑀜𑀸	𑌞𑌾		ஞா	ఞా	ಞಾ	ഞാ	ञा
ñi	𑀜𑀺	𑌞𑌿		ஞி	ఞి	ಞಿ	ഞി	ञि
ñí	𑀜𑀻	𑌞𑍀		ஞீ	ఞీ	ಞೀ	ഞീ	ञी
ñu	𑀜𑀼	𑌞𑍁		ஞு	ఞు	ಞು	ഞു	ञु
ñú	𑀜𑀽	𑌞𑍂		ஞூ	ఞూ	ಞೂ	ഞൂ	ञू
ñṛi		𑌞𑍃			ఞృ	ಞೃ	ഞൃ	ञृ
ñṛí	𑀜𑀿	𑌞𑍄			ఞౄ		ഞൄ	ञॄ
ñe				ஞெ	ఞె	ಞೆ	ഞെ	
ñé	𑀜𑁂	𑌞𑍇		ஞே	ఞే	ಞೇ	ഞേ	ञे
ñai	𑀜𑁃	𑌞𑍈		ஞை	ఞై	ಞೈ	ഞൈ	ञै
ño				ஞொ	ఞొ	ಞೊ	ഞൊ	
ñó	𑀜𑁄	𑌞𑍋		ஞோ	ఞో	ಞೋ	ഞോ	ञो
ñau	𑀜𑁅	𑌞𑍌		ஞௌ	ఞౌ	ಞೌ	ഞൌ	ञौ
ñaṃ	𑀜𑀁	𑌞𑌂			ఞం	ಞಂ	ഞം	ञं
ñaḥ	𑀜𑀂	𑌞𑌃			ఞః	ಞಃ	ഞഃ	ञः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
cha	𑀘	𑌚	[illegible]	ச	చ	ಚ	ച	च
chá	𑀘𑀸	𑌚𑌾	[illegible]	சா	చా	ಚಾ	ചാ	चा
chi	𑀘𑀺	𑌚𑌿	[illegible]	சி	చి	ಚಿ	ചി	चि
chí	𑀘𑀻	𑌚𑍀	[illegible]	சீ	చీ	ಚೀ	ചീ	ची
chu	𑀘𑀼	𑌚𑍁	[illegible]	சு	చు	ಚು	ചു	चु
chú	𑀘𑀽	𑌚𑍂	[illegible]	சூ	చూ	ಚೂ	ചൂ	चू
chṛi		𑌚𑍃			చృ	ಚೃ	ചൃ	चृ
chṛí	𑀘𑀿	𑌚𑍄			చౄ		ചൄ	चॄ
che			[illegible]	செ	చె	ಚೆ	ചെ	
ché	𑀘𑁂	𑌚𑍇		சே	చే	ಚೇ	ചേ	चे
chai	𑀘𑁃	𑌚𑍈	[illegible]	சை	చై	ಚೈ	ചൈ	चै
cho			[illegible]	சொ	చొ	ಚೊ	ചൊ	
chó	𑀘𑁄	𑌚𑍋		சோ	చో	ಚೋ	ചോ	चो
chau	𑀘𑁅	𑌚𑍌		சௌ	చౌ	ಚೌ	ചൌ	चौ
chaṃ	𑀘𑀁	𑌚𑌂			చం	ಚಂ	ചം	चं
chaḥ	𑀘𑀂	𑌚𑌃			చః	ಚಃ	ചഃ	चः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
chha	𑀙	𑌛			ఛ	ಛ	ഛ	छ
chhá	𑀙𑀸	𑌛𑌾			ఛా	ಛಾ	ഛാ	छा
chhi	𑀙𑀺	𑌛𑌿			ఛి	ಛಿ	ഛി	छि
chhí	𑀙𑀻	𑌛𑍀			ఛీ	ಛೀ	ഛീ	छी
chhu	𑀙𑀼	𑌛𑍁			ఛు	ಛು	ഛു	छु
chhú	𑀙𑀽	𑌛𑍂			ఛూ	ಛೂ	ഛൂ	छू
chhṛi		𑌛𑍃			ఛృ	ಛೃ	ഛൃ	छृ
chhṛí	𑀙𑀾	𑌛𑍄			ఛౄ		ഛൄ	छॄ
chhe					ఛె	ಛೆ	ഛെ	
chhé	𑀙𑁂	𑌛𑍇			ఛే	ಛೇ	ഛേ	छे
chhai	𑀙𑁃	𑌛𑍈			ఛై	ಛೈ	ഛൈ	छै
chho					ఛొ	ಛೊ	ഛൊ	
chhó	𑀙𑁄	𑌛𑍋			ఛో	ಛೋ	ഛോ	छो
chhau	𑀙𑁅	𑌛𑍌			ఛౌ	ಛೌ	ഛൌ	छौ
chhaṃ	𑀙𑀁	𑌛𑌂			ఛం	ಛಂ	ഛം	छं
chhaḥ	𑀙𑀂	𑌛𑌃			ఛః	ಛಃ	ഛഃ	छः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ja	𑀚	𑌜			జ	ಜ	ജ	ज
já	𑀚𑀸	𑌜𑌾			జా	ಜಾ	ജാ	जा
ji	𑀚𑀺	𑌜𑌿			జి	ಜಿ	ജി	जि
jí	𑀚𑀻	𑌜𑍀			జీ	ಜೀ	ജീ	जी
ju	𑀚𑀼	𑌜𑍁			జు	ಜು	ജു	जु
jú	𑀚𑀽	𑌜𑍂			జూ	ಜೂ	ജൂ	जू
jṛi		𑌜𑍃			జృ	ಜೃ	ജൃ	जृ
jṛí	𑀚𑀾	𑌜𑍄			జౄ		ജൄ	जॄ
je					జె	ಜೆ	ജെ	
jé	𑀚𑁂	𑌜𑍇			జే	ಜೇ	ജേ	जे
jai	𑀚𑁃	𑌜𑍈			జై	ಜೈ	ജൈ	जै
jo					జొ	ಜೊ	ജൊ	
jó	𑀚𑁄	𑌜𑍋			జో	ಜೋ	ജോ	जो
jau	𑀚𑁅	𑌜𑍌			జౌ	ಜೌ	ജൌ	जौ
jaṃ	𑀚𑀁	𑌜𑌂			జం	ಜಂ	ജം	जं
jaḥ	𑀚𑀂	𑌜𑌃			జః	ಜಃ	ജഃ	जः

English		Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
jha		𑌝			ఝ	ಝ	ഝ	झ
jhá		𑌝𑌾			ఝా	ಝಾ	ഝാ	झा
jhi		𑌝𑌿			ఝి	ಝಿ	ഝി	झि
jhí		𑌝𑍀			ఝీ	ಝೀ	ഝീ	झी
jhu		𑌝𑍁			ఝు	ಝು	ഝു	झु
jhú		𑌝𑍂			ఝూ	ಝೂ	ഝൂ	झू
jhṛi		𑌝𑍃			ఝృ	ಝೃ	ഝൃ	झृ
jhṛí		𑌝𑍄			ఝౄ		ഝൄ	झॄ
jhe					ఝె	ಝೆ	ഝെ	
jhé		𑌝𑍇			ఝే	ಝೇ	ഝേ	झे
jhai		𑌝𑍈			ఝై	ಝೈ	ഝൈ	झै
jho					ఝొ	ಝೊ	ഝൊ	
jhó		𑌝𑍋			ఝో	ಝೋ	ഝോ	झो
jhau		𑌝𑍌			ఝౌ	ಝೌ	ഝൌ	झौ
jhaṃ		𑌝𑌂			ఝం	ಝಂ	ഝം	झं
jhaḥ		𑌝𑌃			ఝః	ಝಃ	ഝഃ	झः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṅa	𑀜	𑌞	ஞ	ஞ	ఞ	ಞ	ഞ	ञ
ṅá	𑀜𑀸	𑌞𑌾	ஞா	ஞா	ఞా	ಞಾ	ഞാ	ञा
ṅi	𑀜𑀺	𑌞𑌿		ஞி	ఞి	ಞಿ	ഞി	ञि
ṅí	𑀜𑀻	𑌞𑍀		ஞீ	ఞీ	ಞೀ	ഞീ	ञी
ṅu	𑀜𑀼	𑌞𑍁		ஞு	ఞు	ಞು	ഞു	ञु
ṅú	𑀜𑀽	𑌞𑍂		ஞூ	ఞూ	ಞೂ	ഞൂ	ञू
ṅṛi		𑌞𑍃			ఞృ	ಞೃ	ഞൃ	ञृ
ṅṛí	𑀜𑀾	𑌞𑍄			ఞౄ		ഞൄ	ञॄ
ṅe				ஞெ	ఞె	ಞೆ	ഞെ	
ṅé	𑀜𑁂	𑌞𑍇		ஞே	ఞే	ಞೇ	ഞേ	ञे
ṅai	𑀜𑁃	𑌞𑍈		ஞை	ఞై	ಞೈ	ഞൈ	ञै
ṅo				ஞொ	ఞొ	ಞೊ	ഞൊ	
ṅó	𑀜𑁄	𑌞𑍋		ஞோ	ఞో	ಞೋ	ഞോ	ञो
ṅau	𑀜𑁅	𑌞𑍌		ஞௌ	ఞౌ	ಞೌ	ഞൌ	ञौ
ṅaṃ	𑀜𑀁	𑌞𑌂			ఞం	ಞಂ	ഞം	ञं
ṅaḥ	𑀜𑀂	𑌞𑌃			ఞః	ಞಃ	ഞഃ	ञः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭa	𑀝	𑌟	ட	ட	ట	ಟ	ട	ट
ṭá	𑀝𑀸	𑌟𑌾	டா	டா	టా	ಟಾ	ടാ	टा
ṭi	𑀝𑀺	𑌟𑌿	டி	டி	టి	ಟಿ	ടി	टि
ṭí	𑀝𑀻	𑌟𑍀		டீ	టీ	ಟೀ	ടീ	टी
ṭu	𑀝𑀼	𑌟𑍁	டு	டு	టు	ಟು	ടു	टु
ṭú	𑀝𑀽	𑌟𑍂		டூ	టూ	ಟೂ	ടൂ	टू
ṭṛi		𑌟𑍃			టృ	ಟೃ	ടൃ	टृ
ṭṛí	𑀝𑀾	𑌟𑍄			టౄ		ടൄ	टॄ
ṭe			டெ	டெ	టె	ಟೆ	ടെ	
ṭé	𑀝𑁂	𑌟𑍇		டே	టే	ಟೇ	ടേ	टे
ṭai	𑀝𑁃	𑌟𑍈	டை	டை	టై	ಟೈ	ടൈ	टै
ṭo			டொ	டொ	టొ	ಟೊ	ടൊ	
ṭó	𑀝𑁄	𑌟𑍋		டோ	టో	ಟೋ	ടോ	टो
ṭau	𑀝𑁅	𑌟𑍌		டௌ	టౌ	ಟೌ	ടൌ	टौ
ṭaṃ	𑀝𑀁	𑌟𑌂			టం	ಟಂ	ടം	टं
ṭaḥ	𑀝𑀂	𑌟𑌃			టః	ಟಃ	ടഃ	टः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭha	𑀞	𑌠			ఠ	ಠ	ഠ	ठ
ṭhá	𑀞𑀸	𑌠𑌾			ఠా	ಠಾ	ഠാ	ठा
ṭhi	𑀞𑀺	𑌠𑌿			ఠి	ಠಿ	ഠി	ठि
ṭhí	𑀞𑀻	𑌠𑍀			ఠీ	ಠೀ	ഠീ	ठी
ṭhu	𑀞𑀼	𑌠𑍁			ఠు	ಠು	ഠു	ठु
ṭhú	𑀞𑀽	𑌠𑍂			ఠూ	ಠೂ	ഠൂ	ठू
ṭhṛi		𑌠𑍃			ఠృ	ಠೃ	ഠൃ	ठृ
ṭhṛí	𑀞𑀾	𑌠𑍄			ఠౄ		ഠൄ	ठॄ
ṭhe					ఠె	ಠೆ	ഠെ	
ṭhé	𑀞𑁂	𑌠𑍇			ఠే	ಠೇ	ഠേ	ठे
ṭhai	𑀞𑁃	𑌠𑍈			ఠై	ಠೈ	ഠൈ	ठै
ṭho					ఠొ	ಠೊ	ഠൊ	
ṭhó	𑀞𑁄	𑌠𑍋			ఠో	ಠೋ	ഠോ	ठो
ṭhau	𑀞𑁅	𑌠𑍌			ఠౌ	ಠೌ	ഠൌ	ठौ
ṭhaṃ	𑀞𑀁	𑌠𑌂			ఠం	ಠಂ	ഠം	ठं
ṭhaḥ	𑀞𑀂	𑌠𑌃			ఠః	ಠಃ	ഠഃ	ठः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ḍa	𑀟	𑌡			డ	ಡ	ഡ	ड
ḍá	𑀟𑀸	𑌡𑌾			డా	ಡಾ	ഡാ	डा
ḍi	𑀟𑀺	𑌡𑌿			డి	ಡಿ	ഡി	डि
ḍí	𑀟𑀻	𑌡𑍀			డీ	ಡೀ	ഡീ	डी
ḍu	𑀟𑀼	𑌡𑍁			డు	ಡು	ഡു	डु
ḍú	𑀟𑀽	𑌡𑍂			డూ	ಡೂ	ഡൂ	डू
ḍṛi		𑌡𑍃			డృ	ಡೃ	ഡൃ	डृ
ḍṛí	𑀟𑀿	𑌡𑍄			డౄ		ഡൄ	डॄ
ḍe					డె	ಡೆ	ഡെ	
ḍé	𑀟𑁂	𑌡𑍇			డే	ಡೇ	ഡേ	डे
ḍai	𑀟𑁃	𑌡𑍈			డై	ಡೈ	ഡൈ	डै
ḍo					డొ	ಡೊ	ഡൊ	
ḍó	𑀟𑁄	𑌡𑍋			డో	ಡೋ	ഡോ	डो
ḍau	𑀟𑁅	𑌡𑍌			డౌ	ಡೌ	ഡൌ	डौ
ḍaṃ	𑀟𑀁	𑌡𑌂			డం	ಡಂ	ഡം	डं
ḍaḥ	𑀟𑀂	𑌡𑌃			డః	ಡಃ	ഡഃ	डः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ḍha	𑀠	𑌢			ఢ	ಢ	ഢ	ढ
ḍhá	𑀠𑀸	𑌢𑌾			ఢా	ಢಾ	ഢാ	ढा
ḍhi	𑀠𑀺	𑌢𑌿			ఢి	ಢಿ	ഢി	ढि
ḍhí	𑀠𑀻	𑌢𑍀			ఢీ	ಢೀ	ഢീ	ढी
ḍhu	𑀠𑀼	𑌢𑍁			ఢు	ಢು	ഢു	ढु
ḍhú	𑀠𑀽	𑌢𑍂			ఢూ	ಢೂ	ഢൂ	ढू
ḍhṛi		𑌢𑍃			ఢృ	ಢೃ	ഢൃ	ढृ
ḍhṛí	𑀠𑀿	𑌢𑍄			ఢౄ		ഢൄ	ढॄ
ḍhe					ఢె	ಢೆ	ഢെ	
ḍhé	𑀠𑁂	𑌢𑍇			ఢే	ಢೇ	ഢേ	ढे
ḍhai	𑀠𑁃	𑌢𑍈			ఢై	ಢೈ	ഢൈ	ढै
ḍho					ఢొ	ಢೊ	ഢൊ	
ḍhó	𑀠𑁄	𑌢𑍋			ఢో	ಢೋ	ഢോ	ढो
ḍhau	𑀠𑁅	𑌢𑍌			ఢౌ	ಢೌ	ഢൌ	ढौ
ḍhaṃ	𑀠𑀁	𑌢𑌂			ఢం	ಢಂ	ഢം	ढं
ḍhaḥ	𑀠𑀂	𑌢𑌃			ఢః	ಢಃ	ഢഃ	ढः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṇa	𑀡	ண	ண	ண	ణ	ಣ	ണ	ण
ṇá	𑀡𑀸	ணா		ணா	ణా	ಣಾ	ണാ	णा
ṇi	𑀡𑀺	ணி	ணி	ணி	ణి	ಣಿ	ണി	णि
ṇí	𑀡𑀻	ணீ		ணீ	ణీ	ಣೀ	ണീ	णी
ṇu	𑀡𑀼	ணு	ணு	ணு	ణు	ಣು	ണു	णु
ṇú	𑀡𑀽	ணூ	ணூ	ணூ	ణూ	ಣೂ	ണൂ	णू
ṇṛi		ண𑍃			ణృ	ಣೃ	ണൃ	णृ
ṇṛí	𑀡𑀿	ண𑍄			ణౄ		ണൄ	णॄ
ṇe				ணெ	ణె	ಣೆ	ണെ	
ṇé	𑀡𑁂	ணெ		ணே	ణే	ಣೇ	ണേ	णे
ṇai	𑀡𑁃	ணை	ணை	ணை	ణై	ಣೈ	ണൈ	णै
ṇo				ணொ	ణొ	ಣೊ	ണൊ	
ṇó	𑀡𑁄	ணொ		ணோ	ణో	ಣೋ	ണോ	णो
ṇau	𑀡𑁅	ணௌ		ணௌ	ణౌ	ಣೌ	ണൌ	णौ
ṇaṃ	𑀡𑀁	ணஂ			ణం	ಣಂ	ണം	णं
ṇaḥ	𑀡𑀂	ணஃ			ణః	ಣಃ	ണഃ	णः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ta	𑀢	த	த	த	త	ತ	ത	त
tá	𑀢𑀸	தா	தா	தா	తా	ತಾ	താ	ता
ti	𑀢𑀺	தி	தி	தி	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
tí	𑀢𑀻	தீ	தீ	தீ	తీ	ತೀ	തീ	ती
tu	𑀢𑀼	து	து	து	తు	ತು	തു	तु
tú	𑀢𑀽	தூ	தூ	தூ	తూ	ತೂ	തൂ	तू
tṛi		த𑍃			తృ	ತೃ	തൃ	तृ
tṛí	𑀢𑀿	த𑍄			తౄ		തൄ	तॄ
te			தெ	தெ	తె	ತೆ	തെ	
té	𑀢𑁂	தெ		தே	తే	ತೇ	തേ	ते
tai	𑀢𑁃	தை	தை	தை	తై	ತೈ	തൈ	तै
to			தொ	தொ	తొ	ತೊ	തൊ	
tó	𑀢𑁄	தொ		தோ	తో	ತೋ	തോ	तो
tau	𑀢𑁅	தௌ		தௌ	తౌ	ತೌ	തൌ	तौ
taṃ	𑀢𑀁	தஂ			తం	ತಂ	തം	तं
taḥ	𑀢𑀂	தஃ			తః	ತಃ	തഃ	तः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
tha	𑀣	𑌥			థ	ಥ	ഥ	थ
thá	𑀣𑀸	𑌥𑌾			థా	ಥಾ	ഥാ	था
thi	𑀣𑀺	𑌥𑌿			థి	ಥಿ	ഥി	थि
thí	𑀣𑀻	𑌥𑍀			థీ	ಥೀ	ഥീ	थी
thu	𑀣𑀼	𑌥𑍁			థు	ಥು	ഥു	थु
thú	𑀣𑀽	𑌥𑍂			థూ	ಥೂ	ഥൂ	थू
thṛi		𑌥𑍃			థృ	ಥೃ	ഥൃ	थृ
thṛí	𑀣𑀾	𑌥𑍄			థౄ		ഥൄ	थॄ
the					థె	ಥೆ	ഥെ	
thé	𑀣𑁂	𑌥𑍇			థే	ಥೇ	ഥേ	थे
thai	𑀣𑁃	𑌥𑍈			థై	ಥೈ	ഥൈ	थै
tho					థొ	ಥೊ	ഥൊ	
thó	𑀣𑁄	𑌥𑍋			థో	ಥೋ	ഥോ	थो
thau	𑀣𑁅	𑌥𑍌			థౌ	ಥೌ	ഥൌ	थौ
thaṃ	𑀣𑀁	𑌥𑌂			థం	ಥಂ	ഥം	थं
thaḥ	𑀣𑀂	𑌥𑌃			థః	ಥಃ	ഥഃ	थः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	𑀤	𑌦			ద	ದ	ദ	द
dá	𑀤𑀸	𑌦𑌾			దా	ದಾ	ദാ	दा
di	𑀤𑀺	𑌦𑌿			ది	ದಿ	ദി	दि
dí	𑀤𑀻	𑌦𑍀			దీ	ದೀ	ദീ	दी
du	𑀤𑀼	𑌦𑍁			దు	ದು	ദു	दु
dú	𑀤𑀽	𑌦𑍂			దూ	ದೂ	ദൂ	दू
dṛi		𑌦𑍃			దృ	ದೃ	ദൃ	दृ
dṛí	𑀤𑀾	𑌦𑍄			దౄ		ദൄ	दॄ
de					దె	ದೆ	ദെ	
dé	𑀤𑁂	𑌦𑍇			దే	ದೇ	ദേ	दे
dai	𑀤𑁃	𑌦𑍈			దై	ದೈ	ദൈ	दै
do					దొ	ದೊ	ദൊ	
dó	𑀤𑁄	𑌦𑍋			దో	ದೋ	ദോ	दो
dau	𑀤𑁅	𑌦𑍌			దౌ	ದೌ	ദൌ	दौ
daṃ	𑀤𑀁	𑌦𑌂			దం	ದಂ	ദം	दं
daḥ	𑀤𑀂	𑌦𑌃			దః	ದಃ	ദഃ	दः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	𑀥	𑌧			ధ	ಧ	ധ	ध
dhá	𑀥𑀸	𑌧𑌾			ధా	ಧಾ	ധാ	धा
dhi	𑀥𑀺	𑌧𑌿			ధి	ಧಿ	ധി	धि
dhí	𑀥𑀻	𑌧𑍀			ధీ	ಧೀ	ധീ	धी
dhu	𑀥𑀼	𑌧𑍁			ధు	ಧು	ധു	धु
dhú	𑀥𑀽	𑌧𑍂			ధూ	ಧೂ	ധൂ	धू
dhṛi		𑌧𑍃			ధృ	ಧೃ	ധൃ	धृ
dhṛí	𑀥𑀿	𑌧𑍄			ధౄ		ധൄ	धॄ
dhe					ధె	ಧೆ	ധെ	
dhé	𑀥𑁂	𑌧𑍇			ధే	ಧೇ	ധേ	धे
dhai	𑀥𑁃	𑌧𑍈			ధై	ಧೈ	ധൈ	धै
dho					ధొ	ಧೊ	ധൊ	
dhó	𑀥𑁄	𑌧𑍋			ధో	ಧೋ	ധോ	धो
dhau	𑀥𑁅	𑌧𑍌			ధౌ	ಧೌ	ധൌ	धौ
dhaṃ	𑀥𑀁	𑌧𑌂			ధం	ಧಂ	ധം	धं
dhaḥ	𑀥𑀂	𑌧𑌃			ధః	ಧಃ	ധഃ	धः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	𑀦	𑌨	ந	ந	న	ನ	ന	न
ná	𑀦𑀸	𑌨𑌾	நா	நா	నా	ನಾ	നാ	ना
ni	𑀦𑀺	𑌨𑌿	நி	நி	ని	ನಿ	നി	नि
ní	𑀦𑀻	𑌨𑍀	நீ	நீ	నీ	ನೀ	നീ	नी
nu	𑀦𑀼	𑌨𑍁	நு	நு	ను	ನು	നു	नु
nú	𑀦𑀽	𑌨𑍂	நூ	நூ	నూ	ನೂ	നൂ	नू
nṛi		𑌨𑍃			నృ	ನೃ	നൃ	नृ
nṛí	𑀦𑀿	𑌨𑍄			నౄ		നൄ	नॄ
ne			நெ	நெ	నె	ನೆ	നെ	
né	𑀦𑁂	𑌨𑍇		நே	నే	ನೇ	നേ	ने
nai	𑀦𑁃	𑌨𑍈		நை	నై	ನೈ	നൈ	नै
no				நொ	నొ	ನೊ	നൊ	
nó	𑀦𑁄	𑌨𑍋		நோ	నో	ನೋ	നോ	नो
nau	𑀦𑁅	𑌨𑍌		நௌ	నౌ	ನೌ	നൌ	नौ
naṃ	𑀦𑀁	𑌨𑌂			నం	ನಂ	നം	नं
naḥ	𑀦𑀂	𑌨𑌃			నః	ನಃ	നഃ	नः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pa	𑀧	𑌪	ப	ப	ప	ಪ	പ	प
pá	𑀧𑀸	𑌪𑌾	பா	பா	పా	ಪಾ	പാ	पा
pi	𑀧𑀺	𑌪𑌿	பி	பி	పి	ಪಿ	പി	पि
pí	𑀧𑀻	𑌪𑍀		பீ	పీ	ಪೀ	പീ	पी
pu	𑀧𑀼	𑌪𑍁	பு	பு	పు	ಪು	പു	पु
pú	𑀧𑀽	𑌪𑍂	பூ	பூ	పూ	ಪೂ	പൂ	पू
pṛi		𑌪𑍃			పృ	ಪೃ	പൃ	पृ
pṛí	𑀧𑀿	𑌪𑍄			పౄ		പൄ	पॄ
pe			பெ	பெ	పె	ಪೆ	പെ	
pé	𑀧𑁂	𑌪𑍇		பே	పే	ಪೇ	പേ	पे
pai	𑀧𑁃	𑌪𑍈		பை	పై	ಪೈ	പൈ	पै
po			பொ	பொ	పొ	ಪೊ	പൊ	
pó	𑀧𑁄	𑌪𑍋		போ	పో	ಪೋ	പോ	पो
pau	𑀧𑁅	𑌪𑍌		பௌ	పౌ	ಪೌ	പൌ	पौ
paṃ	𑀧𑀁	𑌪𑌂			పం	ಪಂ	പം	पं
paḥ	𑀧𑀂	𑌪𑌃			పః	ಪಃ	പഃ	पः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pha	𑀨	𑌫	ப		ఫ	ಫ	ഫ	फ
phá	𑀨𑀸	𑌫𑌾			ఫా	ಫಾ	ഫാ	फा
phi	𑀨𑀺	𑌫𑌿			ఫి	ಫಿ	ഫി	फि
phí	𑀨𑀻	𑌫𑍀			ఫీ	ಫೀ	ഫീ	फी
phu	𑀨𑀼	𑌫𑍁			ఫు	ಫು	ഫു	फु
phú	𑀨𑀽	𑌫𑍂			ఫూ	ಫೂ	ഫൂ	फू
phṛi		𑌫𑍃			ఫృ	ಫೃ	ഫൃ	फृ
phṛí	𑀨𑀿	𑌫𑍄			ఫౄ		ഫൄ	फॄ
phe					ఫె	ಫೆ	ഫെ	
phé	𑀨𑁂	𑌫𑍇			ఫే	ಫೇ	ഫേ	फे
phai	𑀨𑁃	𑌫𑍈			ఫై	ಫೈ	ഫൈ	फै
pho					ఫొ	ಫೊ	ഫൊ	
phó	𑀨𑁄	𑌫𑍋			ఫో	ಫೋ	ഫോ	फो
phau	𑀨𑁅	𑌫𑍌			ఫౌ	ಫೌ	ഫൌ	फौ
phaṃ	𑀨𑀁	𑌫𑌂			ఫం	ಫಂ	ഫം	फं
phaḥ	𑀨𑀂	𑌫𑌃			ఫః	ಫಃ	ഫഃ	फः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ba	𑀩	𑌬			బ	ಬ	ബ	ब
bá	𑀩𑀸	𑌬𑌾			బా	ಬಾ	ബാ	बा
bi	𑀩𑀺	𑌬𑌿			బి	ಬಿ	ബി	बि
bí	𑀩𑀻	𑌬𑍀			బీ	ಬೀ	ബീ	बी
bu	𑀩𑀼	𑌬𑍁			బు	ಬು	ബു	बु
bú	𑀩𑀽	𑌬𑍂			బూ	ಬೂ	ബൂ	बू
bṛi		𑌬𑍃			బృ	ಬೃ	ബൃ	बृ
bṛí	𑀩𑀿	𑌬𑍄			బౄ		ബൄ	बॄ
be					బె	ಬೆ	ബെ	
bé	𑀩𑁂	𑌬𑍇			బే	ಬೇ	ബേ	बे
bai	𑀩𑁃	𑌬𑍈			బై	ಬೈ	ബൈ	बै
bo					బొ	ಬೊ	ബൊ	
bó	𑀩𑁄	𑌬𑍋			బో	ಬೋ	ബോ	बो
bau	𑀩𑁅	𑌬𑍌			బౌ	ಬೌ	ബൌ	बौ
baṃ	𑀩𑀁	𑌬𑌂			బం	ಬಂ	ബം	बं
baḥ	𑀩𑀂	𑌬𑌃			బః	ಬಃ	ബഃ	बः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
bha	𑀪	𑌭			భ	ಭ	ഭ	भ
bhá	𑀪𑀸	𑌭𑌾			భా	ಭಾ	ഭാ	भा
bhi	𑀪𑀺	𑌭𑌿			భి	ಭಿ	ഭി	भि
bhí	𑀪𑀻	𑌭𑍀			భీ	ಭೀ	ഭീ	भी
bhu	𑀪𑀼	𑌭𑍁			భు	ಭು	ഭു	भु
bhú	𑀪𑀽	𑌭𑍂			భూ	ಭೂ	ഭൂ	भू
bhṛi		𑌭𑍃			భృ	ಭೃ	ഭൃ	भृ
bhṛí	𑀪𑀿	𑌭𑍄			భౄ		ഭൄ	भॄ
bhe					భె	ಭೆ	ഭെ	
bhé	𑀪𑁂	𑌭𑍇			భే	ಭೇ	ഭേ	भे
bhai	𑀪𑁃	𑌭𑍈			భై	ಭೈ	ഭൈ	भै
bho					భొ	ಭೊ	ഭൊ	
bhó	𑀪𑁄	𑌭𑍋			భో	ಭೋ	ഭോ	भो
bhau	𑀪𑁅	𑌭𑍌			భౌ	ಭೌ	ഭൌ	भौ
bhaṃ	𑀪𑀁	𑌭𑌂			భం	ಭಂ	ഭം	भं
bhaḥ	𑀪𑀂	𑌭𑌃			భః	ಭಃ	ഭഃ	भः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ma	𑀫	𑌮	ம	ம	మ	ಮ	മ	म
má	𑀫𑀸	𑌮𑌾	மா	மா	మా	ಮಾ	മാ	मा
mi	𑀫𑀺	𑌮𑌿	மி	மி	మి	ಮಿ	മി	मि
mí	𑀫𑀻	𑌮𑍀		மீ	మీ	ಮೀ	മീ	मी
mu	𑀫𑀼	𑌮𑍁	மு	மு	ము	ಮು	മു	मु
mú	𑀫𑀽	𑌮𑍂	மூ	மூ	మూ	ಮೂ	മൂ	मू
mṛi		𑌮𑍃			మృ	ಮೃ	മൃ	मृ
mṛí	𑀫𑀾	𑌮𑍄			మౄ		മൄ	मॄ
me			மெ	மெ	మె	ಮೆ	മെ	
mé	𑀫𑁂	𑌮𑍇		மே	మే	ಮೇ	മേ	मे
mai	𑀫𑁃	𑌮𑍈	மை	மை	మై	ಮೈ	മൈ	मै
mo			மொ	மொ	మొ	ಮೊ	മൊ	
mó	𑀫𑁄	𑌮𑍋		மோ	మో	ಮೋ	മോ	मो
mau	𑀫𑁅	𑌮𑍌		மௌ	మౌ	ಮೌ	മൌ	मौ
maṃ	𑀫𑀁	𑌮𑌂			మం	ಮಂ	മം	मं
maḥ	𑀫𑀂	𑌮𑌃			మః	ಮಃ	മഃ	मः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ya	𑀬	𑌯	ய	ய	య	ಯ	യ	य
yá	𑀬𑀸	𑌯𑌾	யா	யா	యా	ಯಾ	യാ	या
yi	𑀬𑀺	𑌯𑌿	யி	யி	యి	ಯಿ	യി	यि
yi	𑀬𑀻	𑌯𑍀		யீ	యీ	ಯೀ	യീ	यी
yu	𑀬𑀼	𑌯𑍁	யு	யு	యు	ಯು	യു	यु
yú	𑀬𑀽	𑌯𑍂		யூ	యూ	ಯೂ	യൂ	यू
yṛi		𑌯𑍃			యృ	ಯೃ	യൃ	यृ
yṛí	𑀬𑀾	𑌯𑍄			యౄ		യൄ	यॄ
ye			யெ	யெ	యె	ಯೆ	യെ	
yé	𑀬𑁂	𑌯𑍇		யே	యే	ಯೇ	യേ	ये
yai	𑀬𑁃	𑌯𑍈		யை	యై	ಯೈ	യൈ	यै
yo			யொ	யொ	యొ	ಯೊ	യൊ	
yó	𑀬𑁄	𑌯𑍋		யோ	యో	ಯೋ	യോ	यो
yau	𑀬𑁅	𑌯𑍌		யௌ	యౌ	ಯೌ	യൌ	यौ
yaṃ	𑀬𑀁	𑌯𑌂			యం	ಯಂ	യം	यं
yaḥ	𑀬𑀂	𑌯𑌃			యః	ಯಃ	യഃ	यः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	𑀭	𑌰	ர	ர	ర	ರ	ര	र
rá	𑀭𑀸	𑌰𑌾	ரா	ரா	రా	ರಾ	രാ	रा
ri	𑀭𑀺	𑌰𑌿	ரி	ரி	రి	ರಿ	രി	रि
rí	𑀭𑀻	𑌰𑍀		ரீ	రీ	ರೀ	രീ	री
ru	𑀭𑀼	𑌰𑍁	ரு	ரு	రు	ರು	രു	रु
rú	𑀭𑀽	𑌰𑍂	ரூ	ரூ	రూ	ರೂ	രൂ	रू
re				ரெ	రె	ರೆ	രെ	
ré	𑀭𑁂	𑌰𑍇		ரே	రే	ರೇ	രേ	रे
rai	𑀭𑁃	𑌰𑍈	ரை	ரை	రై	ರೈ	രൈ	रै
ro			ரொ	ரொ	రొ	ರೊ	രൊ	
ró	𑀭𑁄	𑌰𑍋		ரோ	రో	ರೋ	രോ	रो
rau	𑀭𑁅	𑌰𑍌		ரௌ	రౌ	ರೌ	രൌ	रौ
raṃ	𑀭𑀁	𑌰𑌂			రం	ರಂ	രം	रं
raḥ	𑀭𑀂	𑌰𑌃			రః	ರಃ	രഃ	रः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	𑀮	𑌲	ல	ல	ల	ಲ	ല	ल
lá	𑀮𑀸	𑌲𑌾	லா	லா	లా	ಲಾ	ലാ	ला
li	𑀮𑀺	𑌲𑌿	லி	லி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lí	𑀮𑀻	𑌲𑍀	லீ	லீ	లీ	ಲೀ	ലീ	ली
lu	𑀮𑀼	𑌲𑍁	லு	லு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lú	𑀮𑀽	𑌲𑍂	லூ	லூ	లూ	ಲೂ	ലൂ	लू
lṛi		𑌲𑍃			లృ	ಲೃ	ലൃ	लृ
lṛí	𑀮𑀿	𑌲𑍄			లౄ		ലൄ	लॄ
le			லெ	லெ	లె	ಲೆ	ലെ	
lé	𑀮𑁂	𑌲𑍇		லே	లే	ಲೇ	ലേ	ले
lai	𑀮𑁃	𑌲𑍈	லை	லை	లై	ಲೈ	ലൈ	लै
lo				லொ	లొ	ಲೊ	ലൊ	
ló	𑀮𑁄	𑌲𑍋		லோ	లో	ಲೋ	ലോ	लो
lau	𑀮𑁅	𑌲𑍌		லௌ	లౌ	ಲೌ	ലൌ	लौ
laṃ	𑀮𑀁	𑌲𑌂			లం	ಲಂ	ലം	लं
laḥ	𑀮𑀂	𑌲𑌃			లః	ಲಃ	ലഃ	लः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
va	𑀯	வ	வ	வ	వ	ವ	വ	व
vá	𑀯𑀸	வா	வா	வா	వా	ವಾ	വാ	वा
vi	𑀯𑀺	வி	வி	வி	వి	ವಿ	വി	वि
ví	𑀯𑀻	வீ	வீ	வீ	వీ	ವೀ	വീ	वी
vu	𑀯𑀼	𑌵𑍁	வு	வு	వు	ವು	വു	वु
vú	𑀯𑀽	𑌵𑍂	வூ	வூ	వూ	ವೂ	വൂ	वू
vṛi		𑌵𑍃			వృ	ವೃ	വൃ	वृ
vṛí	𑀯𑀾	𑌵𑍄			వౄ		വൄ	वॄ
ve			வெ	வெ	వె	ವೆ	വെ	
vé	𑀯𑁂	வெ		வே	వే	ವೇ	വേ	वे
vai	𑀯𑁃	வை	வை	வை	వై	ವೈ	വൈ	वै
vo			வொ	வொ	వొ	ವೊ	വൊ	
vó	𑀯𑁄	வொ		வோ	వో	ವೋ	വോ	वो
vau	𑀯𑁅	வௌ		வௌ	వౌ	ವೌ	വൗ	वौ
vaṃ	𑀯𑀁	வஂ			వం	ವಂ	വം	वं
vaḥ	𑀯𑀂	வஃ			వః	ವಃ	വഃ	वः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
zha			ழ	ழ			ഴ	
zhá				ழா			ഴാ	
zhi			ழி	ழி			ഴി	
zhí				ழீ			ഴീ	
zhu			ழு	ழு			ഴു	
zhú				ழூ			ഴൂ	
zhe				ழெ			ഴെ	
zhé				ழே			ഴേ	
zhai				ழை			ഴൈ	
zho			ழொ	ழொ			ഴൊ	
zhó				ழோ			ഴോ	
zhau				ழௌ			ഴൗ	
zhaṃ							ഴം	
zhaḥ							ഴഃ	

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
śa	𑀰	ஶ			శ	ಶ	ശ	श
śá	𑀰𑀸	ஶா			శా	ಶಾ	ശാ	शा
śi	𑀰𑀺	ஶி			శి	ಶಿ	ശി	शि
śí	𑀰𑀻	ஶீ			శీ	ಶೀ	ശീ	शी
śu	𑀰𑀼	ஶு			శు	ಶು	ശു	शु
śú	𑀰𑀽	ஶூ			శూ	ಶೂ	ശൂ	शू
śri		ஶ்ரு			శృ	ಶೃ	ശൃ	शृ
śrí	𑀰𑀾	ஶ்ரூ			శౄ		ശൄ	शॄ
śe					శె	ಶೆ	ശെ	
śé	𑀰𑁂	ஶே			శే	ಶೇ	ശേ	शे
śa	𑀰𑁃	ஶை			శై	ಶೈ	ശൈ	शै
śo					శొ	ಶೊ	ശൊ	
śó	𑀰𑁄	ஶோ			శో	ಶೋ	ശോ	शो
śau	𑀰𑁅	ஶௌ			శౌ	ಶೌ	ശൌ	शौ
śaṃ	𑀰𑀁	ஶஂ			శం	ಶಂ	ശം	शं
śaḥ	𑀰𑀂	ஶ:			శః	ಶಃ	ശഃ	शः

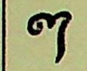
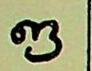
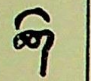
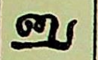
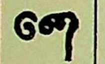
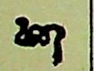
English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sha	𑀱	ஷ			ష	ಷ	ഷ	ष
shá	𑀱𑀸	ஷா			షా	ಷಾ	ഷാ	षा
shi	𑀱𑀺	ஷி			షి	ಷಿ	ഷി	षि
shí	𑀱𑀻	ஷீ			షీ	ಷೀ	ഷീ	षी
shu	𑀱𑀼	ஷு			షు	ಷು	ഷു	षु
shú	𑀱𑀽	ஷூ			షూ	ಷೂ	ഷൂ	षू
shṛi		ஷ்ரு			షృ	ಷೃ	ഷൃ	षृ
shṛi	𑀱𑀾	ஷ்ரூ			షౄ		ഷൄ	षॄ
she					షె	ಷೆ	ഷെ	
shé	𑀱𑁂	ஷே			షే	ಷೇ	ഷേ	षे
shai	𑀱𑁃	ஷை			షై	ಷೈ	ഷൈ	षै
sho					షొ	ಷೊ	ഷൊ	
shó	𑀱𑁄	ஷோ			షో	ಷೋ	ഷോ	षो
shau	𑀱𑁅	ஷௌ			షౌ	ಷೌ	ഷൌ	षौ
shaṃ	𑀱𑀁	ஷஂ			షం	ಷಂ	ഷം	षं
shaḥ	𑀱𑀂	ஷ:			షః	ಷಃ	ഷഃ	षः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sa	𑀲	𑌸			స	ಸ	സ	स
sá	𑀲𑀸	𑌸𑌾			సా	ಸಾ	സാ	सा
si	𑀲𑀺	𑌸𑌿			సి	ಸಿ	സി	सि
sí	𑀲𑀻	𑌸𑍀			సీ	ಸೀ	സീ	सी
su	𑀲𑀼	𑌸𑍁			సు	ಸು	സു	सु
sú	𑀲𑀽	𑌸𑍂			సూ	ಸೂ	സൂ	सू
sṛi		𑌸𑍃			సృ	ಸೃ	സൃ	सृ
sṛí	𑀲𑀾	𑌸𑍄			సౄ		സൄ	सॄ
se					సె	ಸೆ	സെ	
sé	𑀲𑁂	𑌸𑍇			సే	ಸೇ	സേ	से
sai	𑀲𑁃	𑌸𑍈			సై	ಸೈ	സൈ	सै
so					సొ	ಸೊ	സൊ	
só	𑀲𑁄	𑌸𑍋			సో	ಸೋ	സോ	सो
sau	𑀲𑁅	𑌸𑍌			సౌ	ಸೌ	സൌ	सौ
saṃ	𑀲𑀁	𑌸𑌂			సం	ಸಂ	സം	सं
saḥ	𑀲𑀂	𑌸𑌃			సః	ಸಃ	സഃ	सः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ha	𑀳	𑌹			హ	ಹ	ഹ	ह
há	𑀳𑀸	𑌹𑌾			హా	ಹಾ	ഹാ	हा
hi	𑀳𑀺	𑌹𑌿			హి	ಹಿ	ഹി	हि
hí	𑀳𑀻	𑌹𑍀			హీ	ಹೀ	ഹീ	ही
hu	𑀳𑀼	𑌹𑍁			హు	ಹು	ഹു	हु
hú	𑀳𑀽	𑌹𑍂			హూ	ಹೂ	ഹൂ	हू
hṛi		𑌹𑍃			హృ	ಹೃ	ഹൃ	हृ
hṛí	𑀳𑀾	𑌹𑍄			హౄ		ഹൄ	हॄ
he					హె	ಹೆ	ഹെ	
hé	𑀳𑁂	𑌹𑍇			హే	ಹೇ	ഹേ	हे
hai	𑀳𑁃	𑌹𑍈			హై	ಹೈ	ഹൈ	है
ho					హొ	ಹೊ	ഹൊ	
hó	𑀳𑁄	𑌹𑍋			హో	ಹೋ	ഹോ	हो
hau	𑀳𑁅	𑌹𑍌			హౌ	ಹೌ	ഹൌ	हौ
haṃ	𑀳𑀁	𑌹𑌂			హం	ಹಂ	ഹം	हं
haḥ	𑀳𑀂	𑌹𑌃			హః	ಹಃ	ഹഃ	हः

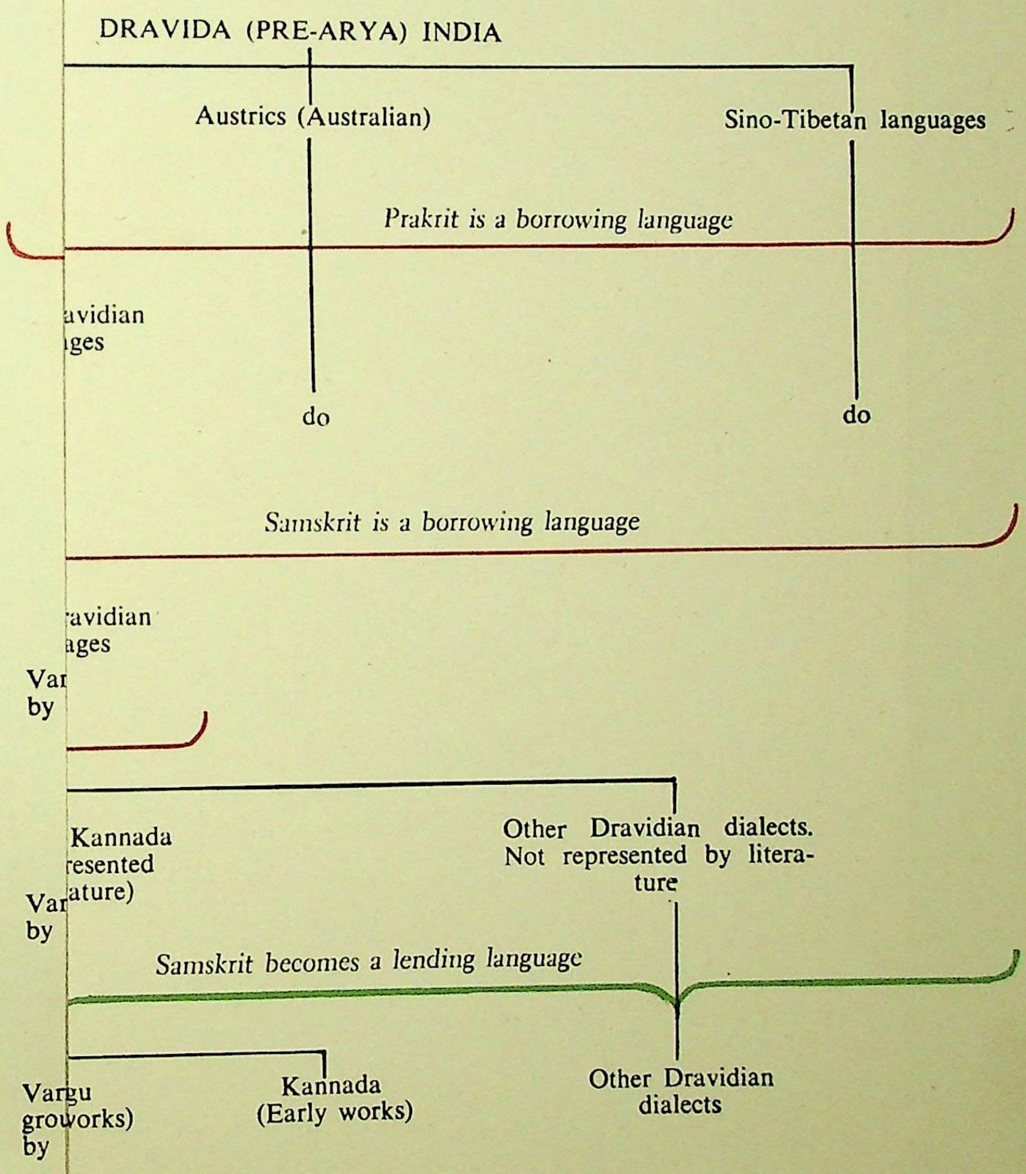
English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ḷa	𑀴	𑌳	ள	ள	ళ	ಳ	ള	ळ
ḷá	𑀴𑀸	𑌳𑌾	ளா	ளா	ళా	ಳಾ	ളാ	ळा
ḷi	𑀴𑀺	𑌳𑌿	ளி	ளி	ళి	ಳಿ	ളി	ळि
ḷí	𑀴𑀻	𑌳𑍀		ளீ	ళీ	ಳೀ	ളീ	ळी
ḷu	𑀴𑀼	𑌳𑍁	ளு	ளு	ళు	ಳು	ളു	ळु
ḷú	𑀴𑀽	𑌳𑍂	ளூ	ளூ	ళూ	ಳೂ	ളൂ	ळू
ḷe			ளெ	ளெ	ళె	ಳೆ	ളെ	
ḷé	𑀴𑁂	𑌳𑍇		ளே	ళే	ಳೇ	ളേ	ळे
ḷai	𑀴𑁃	𑌳𑍈	ளை	ளை	ళై	ಳೈ	ളൈ	ळै
ḷo				ளொ	ళొ	ಳೊ	ളൊ	
ḷó	𑀴𑁄	𑌳𑍋		ளோ	ళో	ಳೋ	ളോ	ळो
ḷau	𑀴𑁅	𑌳𑍌		ளௌ	ళౌ	ಳೌ	ളൌ	ळौ
ḷaṃ	𑀴𑀁	𑌳𑌂			ళం	ಳಂ	ളം	ळं
ḷaḥ	𑀴𑀂	𑌳𑌃			ళః	ಳಃ	ളഃ	ळः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṛa	𑀶		ற	ற	ఱ		റ	
ṛá	𑀶𑀸		றா	றா	ఱా		റാ	
ṛi	𑀶𑀺		றி	றி	ఱి		റി	
ṛí	𑀶𑀻			றீ	ఱీ		റീ	
ṛu	𑀶𑀼		று	று	ఱు		റു	
ṛú	𑀶𑀽		றூ	றூ	ఱూ		റൂ	
ṛe				றெ	ఱె		റെ	
ṛé	𑀶𑁂			றே	ఱే		റേ	
ṛai	𑀶𑁃		றை	றை	ఱై		റൈ	
ṛo			றொ	றொ	ఱొ		റൊ	
ṛó	𑀶𑁄			றோ	ఱో		റോ	
ṛau	𑀶𑁅			றௌ	ఱౌ		റൌ	
ṛaṃ	𑀶𑀁				ఱం		റം	
ṛaḥ	𑀶𑀂				ఱః		റഃ	

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na				ன				
ná				னா				
ni				னி				
ní				னீ				
nù				னு				
ṇù				னூ				
nṛi								
ṇṛí								
ne				னெ				
né				னே				
nai				னை				
no								
nó				னோ				
nau				னௌ				
naṃ								
naḥ								

tentative chart showing the growth of the

DIAN LANGUAGES


DRAVIDA (PRE-ARYA) INDIA
Austrics (Australian)
Sino-Tibetan languages
Prakrit is a borrowing language
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Samskrit is a borrowing language
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Var
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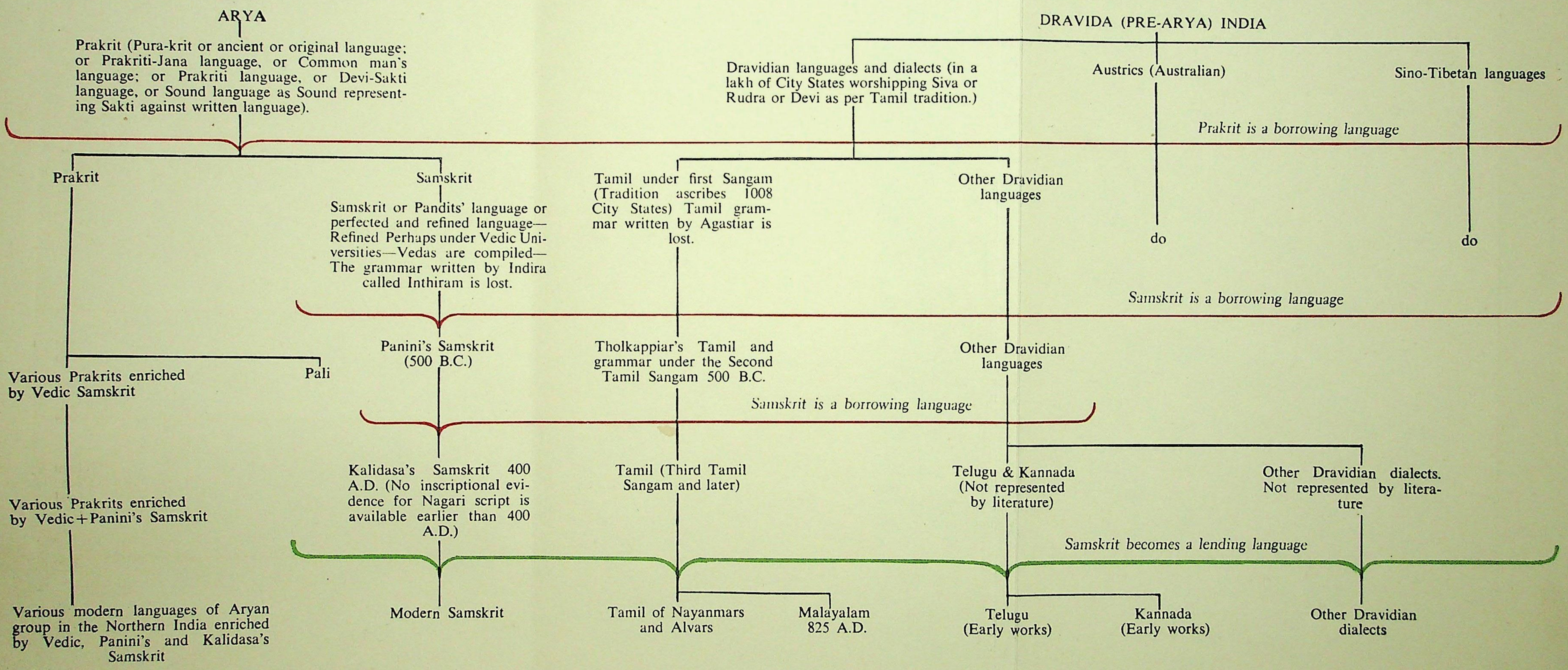
Other Dravidian dialects. Not represented by literature
Samskrit becomes a lending language
Vargu
groworks)
by
Kannada (Early works)
Other Dravidian dialects

Apart from the growth of the script, there is the growth of the various languages also. A tentative chart showing the growth of the Indian languages is appended.

A TENTATIVE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LANGUAGES


ARYA
Prakrit (Pura-krit or ancient or original language; or Prakriti-Jana language, or Common man's language; or Prakriti language, or Devi-Sakti language, or Sound language as Sound representing Sakti against written language).
DRAVIDA (PRE-ARYA) INDIA
Dravidian languages and dialects (in a lakh of City States worshipping Siva or Rudra or Devi as per Tamil tradition.)
Austrics (Australian)
Sino-Tibetan languages
Prakrit is a borrowing language
Prakrit
Samskrit
Samskrit or Pandits' language or perfected and refined language—Refined Perhaps under Vedic Universities—Vedas are compiled—The grammar written by Indira called Inthiram is lost.
Tamil under first Sangam (Tradition ascribes 1008 City States) Tamil grammar written by Agastiar is lost.
Other Dravidian languages
do
do
Samskrit is a borrowing language
Various Prakrits enriched by Vedic Samskrit
Pali
Panini's Samskrit (500 B.C.)
Tholkappiar's Tamil and grammar under the Second Tamil Sangam 500 B.C.
Other Dravidian languages
Samskrit is a borrowing language
Various Prakrits enriched by Vedic+Panini's Samskrit
Kalidasa's Samskrit 400 A.D. (No inscriptional evidence for Nagari script is available earlier than 400 A.D.)
Tamil (Third Tamil Sangam and later)
Telugu & Kannada (Not represented by literature)
Other Dravidian dialects. Not represented by literature
Samskrit becomes a lending language
Various modern languages of Aryan group in the Northern India enriched by Vedic, Panini's and Kalidasa's Samskrit
Modern Samskrit
Tamil of Nayanmars and Alvars
Malayalam 825 A.D.
Telugu (Early works)
Kannada (Early works)
Other Dravidian dialects